

©CLM 1931

CONTINUITY SHEET FOR REEL #1
"ELEMENTS OF THE AUTOMOBILE"

M T Part 1

MAY -2 1921

M T The Bray Pictures Corporation
presents
"ELEMENTS OF THE AUTOMOBILE"
by
J. F. Leventhal
assisted by
W. J. Birgenau

| Reel

M T Produced for
The Education
and Recreation Branch
General Staff
under the supervision
of the
Motor Transport Division
Quartermasters Corps
United States Army.

Sc 1 Cartoon showing the evolution of transportation as follows:-

Dinosaur carrying prehistoric man.
Elephant and rider
Camel and rider
Buffalo pulling sleigh
Horse and knight
Ox pulling cart.
Horse and chariot
Ox pulling a covered wagon
Two Chinamen carrying a passenger.
Horse and carriage
Horse pulling a two wheeled carriage
A crude mechanical device operated by a passenger.
Crude automobile with a steam engine.
Old fashion bicycle
Boy on modern bicycle
Early type of automobile
Modern touring car
Modern roadster
Modern suburban
Modern limousine.

Sub The method to be used in this explanation is the building up of a typical automobile, piece by piece. The parts will be added as they are needed.

Sub Wheels and axle

Sc 2 Front and rear wheels, with bar axle, dissolve in.

Sub Frame

6X

- Sc 3 Straight or simple frame dissolves in.
- Sub Steering.
- Sub A means must be provided for guiding the vehicle.
- Sc 4 (Medium shot) Frame dissolves out. Wheels dissolve out leaving a straight bar axle which dissolves to a simple axle with forked ends.
- Sub Steering-knuckles.
- Sc 5 Close up of forked end. Knuckle dissolves in. Flash to medium shot of the axle with both knuckles in place.
- Sub Steering-knuckle pivot.
- Sc 6 Close up. Pivot drop in place. Action of the knuckle in close up. Flash to medium shot of the action of the knuckles. Dissolve on wheels. Action.
- Sub The steering knuckles must work together. They are connected through the steering knuckle tie-rod.
- Sc 7 Medium shot. Wheels dissolve out. Tie-rod dissolves in connecting the knuckles. Action of knuckles. Wheels dissolve in in action.
- Sub Motion is imparted through the steering-gear connecting rod.
- Sc 8 Medium shot. Steering-gear connecting rod dissolves in. Action.
- Sub The connecting rod is actuated by the steering-gear arm.
- Sc 9 Medium shot. Frame in. Steering-gear arm dissolves in action.
- Sub The steering mechanism is controlled through a steering wheel mounted on a shaft.
- Sc 10 Medium shot. Side view of car. Steering post dissolves in.
- Sub Worm and sector gear.
- Sc 11 Medium shot. Side view of car. Dissolve to breakaway showing worm and sector. Counter indicates action of steering. Flash to close up of worm and sector. Action. Flash to medium shot. Action dissolve in breakaway. Flash to long shot of car. Action of steering.

No 1

The Differential.

Sub

The rear wheels are the driving wheels. Power is applied to them through the rear axle.

No 1

Medium shot, of rear end of car. Large gear dissolves in on the straight axle.

Sub

Power is furnished by the engine. (Construction of the engine will be studied later.)

No 2

Long shot. Dummy engine dissolves in. Action of the flywheel.

Sub

The propeller-shaft.

No 3

Long shot. Propeller-shaft and driving pinion dissolve in. Action of dummy engine driving rear wheels. Flash to medium shot. Action of the same.

Sub

If the rear wheels were fastened solidly to one axle, as shown, they could not move independently.

No 4

Medium shot. Action of the wheels being propelled.

Sub

This would be a serious drawback, as we shall see.

Sub

When a pair of wheels are rounding a curve the outer wheel has a greater distance to travel than the inner.

No 5

Pair of wheels connected with a straight axle. Wheels go around a curve leaving a dotted line. Wheels dissolve and curved dotted line straightens out.

Sub

The outer wheel must travel faster.

Sub

The outer wheel.

No 6

Outer wheel dissolves in.

Sub

Inner wheel.

No 7

Inner wheel dissolves in.

Sub

Each must cover its distance in the same length of time.

No 8

Both wheels cover the distance in the same length of time.

Sub

This is easy enough where the wheels may revolve independently.

No 9

Medium shot, of wheels mounted on straight bar axle. Action of one wheel turning, then the other. Flash to long shot of the wheels coming forward round a curve and bucking up at end of curve.

Sub

But our wheels cannot move independently.

- Sc 10 Medium view of rear end. Propeller shaft dis-solves out. Club comes in. Strikes wheel several times to show that the shaft and the wheels turn as a unit.
- Sub The tires would be very quickly worn out from going around curves.
- Sc 11 Long shot of the wheels going around curve. The slipping action is represented by sparks.
- Sub What actually happens:
 (1) The inner wheel makes too many revolutions for the distance it must travel.
 (2)
- Sc 12 Both wheels are resting on straight dotted lines. The inner wheel starts forward. The slipping action is represented by sparks.
- Sub (2) The outer wheel does not make enough revolutions for the distance it has to travel.
- Sc 13 Long shot of the wheels resting on the dotted lines. Outer wheel starts forward. The slipping action is represented by sparks.
- Sc 14 Cartoon of two men walking in and carrying placard, reading as follows:
- Sub End of Part I.

This document is from the Library of Congress
“Motion Picture Copyright Descriptions Collection,
1912-1977”

Collections Summary:

The Motion Picture Copyright Descriptions Collection, Class L and Class M, consists of forms, abstracts, plot summaries, dialogue and continuity scripts, press kits, publicity and other material, submitted for the purpose of enabling descriptive cataloging for motion picture photoplays registered with the United States Copyright Office under Class L and Class M from 1912-1977.

Class L Finding Aid:

<https://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mbrsmi/eadmbrsmi.mi020004>

Class M Finding Aid:

<https://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mbrsmi/eadmbrsmi.mi021002>



National Audio-Visual Conservation Center
The Library of Congress